

LOUISIANA GAME, FUR AND FISH

FORMERLY THE LOUISIANA CONSERVATIONIST



L. S. U.
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Volume 5



OCTOBER, 1947

Number 11

ANNOUNCE PLANS FOR BIG PROJECT ON MARSH ISLAND

Plans for the restoration of 5,000 acres of lowlands on Marsh Island to rehabilitate habitats for game birds and fur-bearing animals has been announced by Luther S. Montgomery, commissioner of the wildlife and fisheries department.

The project is expected to get under way in early December with the construction of an eight-mile long earthen levee which will be used to control the water levels in the Chenier LaCroix section of the island.

"Through the construction of this levee" said Montgomery, "we expect to be able to create new ponds for the benefit of ducks and geese, and to provide food for them by manipulating the waters to the extent of planting and replanting vegetation necessary to their existence."

He expressed the opinion that other wildlife would be benefited by the erection of the levee in that it would provide protection from hurricanes and tidal waves.

"The recent hurricane which swept our coastal areas and destroyed thousands of muskrats and other fur-bearing animals would not have caused such devastation if the wildlife had been able to get on higher ground," Montgomery commented. "Now, with a shelter of this type around," he continued, "floods and hurricanes hitting Marsh Island will not be nearly so destructive to our wildlife."

The project will be under the direction of Ted O'Neil, department biologist assigned to coastal marsh management.

Commissioner Montgomery said the levee would be constructed in the form of a crescent, running parallel to the shoreline, with the

(Continued to Page 8, Column 2)

Louisiana's Scrambled Deer Season Gets Under Way in Some Parishes November 1st

17 Parishes Close Season on Deer, 3 Take No Action

No deer hunting will be permitted this year in seventeen Louisiana parishes, who have adopted ordinances to close the season entirely within the boundaries of their respective parishes. This compares with twelve parishes who had closed deer seasons last year.

Three other parishes have failed to exercise the prerogative given them by the Legislature to set their own deer seasons, and have

DEER SEASON DATES AVAILABLE TO ALL

A compilation of deer season dates by parishes will be found on page seven. Copies of this compilation may be obtained from any Wildlife Enforcement Agent or by writing the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Education Division, 126 Civil Courts Bldg., New Orleans.

taken no action, either to set any dates or to close the season. These three parishes are Acadia, Jefferson Davis and West Carroll. The legal division of the Wildlife and Fisheries Department has stated in an informal opinion, that where police juries fail to take any action, it might be technically held that there is a closed season in that parish. Last year five police juries did not take any action.

The seventeen parishes that have closed seasons on deer hunting are Allen, Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Caldwell, Cameron, Claiborne, Evangeline, Jackson, Lafayette, Lincoln, Ouachita, Red River, Richland, Sabine, Washington and Webster.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET SCHEDULES AVAILABLE FOR DUCK HUNTERS

For the convenience of those contemplating going duck hunting this year, the Educational Division of the Wildlife and Fisheries Department has compiled a handy schedule showing time to start shooting and time to end shooting each day during the 30-day season beginning November 18.

Legal shooting hours this year are from sunrise to one hour before sunset.

Copies of this schedule can be obtained from any Wildlife enforcement agent or from the Department, 126 Civil Courts Bldg., New Orleans. Copies have also been made available to all Louisiana newspapers.

License Sales Brisk as Season Nears Height

With Louisiana's hunting season rapidly approaching its height, sales of hunting licenses are reported to be very brisk throughout the state, and in some parishes, sales this year are reported ahead of last season at the same time.

No one, however, expects total license sales this year, to exceed or even approximate the 169,652 resident licenses sold last season, which broke all previous marks for the State. This is due to the fact that duck hunting which generally attracts a large percentage of Louisiana hunters will be very abbreviated this year, and other hunting, especially deer, is also curtailed, due to many parishes having closed seasons.

Only 26 Parishes Allow Full 45-Day Open Deer Season

For the second consecutive year, Louisiana has a scrambled season on deer, its most prominent big game, with the result that deer hunters will have to be very careful in checking the open dates for hunting in the various parishes in order not to violate the law.

It all came about at the 1946 regular session of the Legislature when the legislators, apparently unable to agree upon a suitable date for the hunting of deer, finally passed a law, which became known as Act 284 of 1946, giving to the Police Jury of each parish the authority to fix their own dates, provided the season did not exceed a maximum of 45 days and the dates fixed were between November 1 and January 10, both dates inclusive.

Prior to that action of the 1946 Legislature, Louisiana had one state-wide open deer season, for a period of 47 days, from November 15 through December 31, which applied throughout the state, with the exception of individual action taken by parishes or the Department to close the season in such parishes where it was deemed necessary.

Under the new law, it is up to each parish to set their own deer season dates, or they can close the season entirely with approval from the Commissioner of Wildlife and Fisheries. Under this law parishes can have as few open dates as they see fit or a maximum of 45, within the dates of November 1 and January 10.

The last police jury to take action was Ascension Parish who

(Continued to Page 3, Column 1)



JIMMIE H. DAVIS
Governor of Louisiana



LUTHER S. MONTGOMERY
Commissioner

LOUISIANA GAME, FUR AND FISH

FORMERLY THE LOUISIANA CONSERVATIONIST

Published Monthly in the interest of conservation by the
Louisiana Department of Wild Life and Fisheries
126 Civil Courts Building, New Orleans, La.

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Member, Southwestern Association
of Industrial Editors

Entered as Second-Class Mail Matter
Aug. 21, 1947, at the Post Office at New
Orleans, La., under the Act of August 24,
1912.

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Volume 5

OCTOBER, 1947

Number 11

N. O. PAPER ASSERTS FEDERAL LEGISLATION NEEDED TO COPE WITH PROBLEM OF WATER POLLUTION

Asserting that any comprehensive offensive on the pollution front can come only with adequate federal legislation, the New Orleans States in a lead editorial in its issue of October 6th, urged federal enforcement of antipollution regulations.

Efforts to enact such federal legislation have been under way in Congress for many years, and sev-

tion grounds such as those given to swimming and fishing.

"This city has always had more than average interest in the problem because of its peculiar natural difficulties by way of water supply, sewerage and drainage here at the lower end of the vast Mississippi basin.

"Many instances of water pollution on the local level have met the public eye. Bayou St. John recently gave trouble. Some years ago the pollution problem helped cause wholesale removal of the bayou's houseboat colony. Health authorities had to step into the picture not so long ago in the case of lakefront sanitation in the general area of Little Woods. Westwego residents suffered olfactory indignities from their canal for several years. Upstate areas have had their difficulties with the polluting effects of industrial wastes and raw sewerage dumped into waterways.

"Thus, the problem of water pollution is one familiar to most Louisianians. But what most do not realize is how far this state has to go in the matter of clearing up its worst sources of pollution.

"The United States public health service lists this state's needs as 136 new municipal sewage-treatment plants and expansions for six existing plants at an estimated cost of \$12,847,000 (1946 cost basis). Facilities for treatment of industrial wastes now dumped into Louisiana waterways would cost \$2,460,000 (1942 cost basis). For the nation as a whole the health service figures a need of \$1,230,188,000 in municipal sewage plants alone. Altogether, today's costs of municipal and private facilities

needed but unbuilt over the countryside would exceed \$2,000,000,000.

Any comprehensive offensive on the pollution front, it is apparent, can come only with adequate federal legislation. The demands are louder for law which will bring federal cash and federal enforcement of antipollution regulations. Three efforts at legislation came to a dead end in the last 10 years, but another bill authored by Senators Barkley and Taft and already passed by the Senate will come before the House at next year's session.

"With their vital interest in the subject matter, Louisiana's residents can afford to give it a long look of appraisal."

Natural Reefs to Be Open Nov. 1 for Steam Oysters

Opening of state owned oyster reefs for the taking of oysters for steam canning plants on November 1st, has been announced by

PLAN NEW OYSTER LABORATORY FOR STATE

Plans are under way for the construction of a new oyster laboratory at Grand Pass to replace the one destroyed by the hurricane. The new laboratory is expected, when completed, to be one of the finest in the entire South. In the meantime, the Department has made arrangements to use the facilities of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service Laboratory at Pensacola, Florida, for its oyster experiments and research work.

the Wild Life and Fisheries Department.

These natural reefs located east of the Mississippi River have been

DIRECTORY OF DIVISION HEADS AND OFFICIALS OF WILD LIFE AND FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

Luther S. Montgomery,
Commissioner

Harry P. Gamble, Attorney
H. M. Grode, Chief Accountant

J. N. Gowanloch,
Chief Biologist

Isaac D. Chapman,
Education and Publicity

John G. Appel, Enforcement
Armand P. Daspit,
Fur and Refuge

James Brown,
Fish and Game

J. N. McConnell,
Oyster and Waterbottoms

Frank J. Coogan,
Research and Statistics

closed since last May for steam canning oysters.

Due to the grave emergency confronting the oyster industry and as a conservation measure, a new regulation will be put into effect this year, the Commissioner stated, and this has to do with the payment of oysters taken from these reefs by yield instead of by barrel.

This step is being taken, he stated, to insure that the seed reefs are carefully conserved, and that small oysters and shells be replaced on the reefs.

In previous years, it was pointed out, stream canning plants in Mississippi, have been paying for these oysters by the barrel, which has encouraged oystermen to take all types of small oysters and shells to make up a barrel, while under the new regulation, where the oysters are to be paid for on a yield basis, only the mature oysters will be used, while the smaller ones and the shells will be replaced on the reefs.

eral antipollution measures are now pending and will come up again when Congress reconvenes in January.

The States editorial under the heading, "Water Pollution Needs Action", is as follows:

"New Orleans is of a mind to pay more attention to the national problem of water pollution these days because of flooded Metairie's plight. Earlier, interest was sharpened, too, by the million-dollar damage suits filed by sea food interests alleging widespread havoc caused by water pollution from coastal oil operations.

"Polluted water provides a triple threat. Foremost is the matter of health. In the second place, it can cause heavy direct economic loss as in the case of sea food, and finally, bad water can ruin recrea-

Only 26 Parishes Allow Full 45-Day Open Deer Season

(Continued from Page 1)

set their dates at a meeting held October 7th.

A compilation of deer season dates from the various police juries shows that only 26 parishes have set the maximum 45-days for deer hunting. Last year 32 parishes had a full 45-day deer season.

Only 21 parishes have permitted deer shooting beginning November 1, five parishes will open their season on December 1, and of the

BEAR SEASON IS CLOSED IN MADISON

Madison Parish, in previous years one of the best bear hunting parishes in the State, will have no hunting on bear this year. The Police Jury has closed the season on this species of big game, which opens in the rest of the State on November 1.

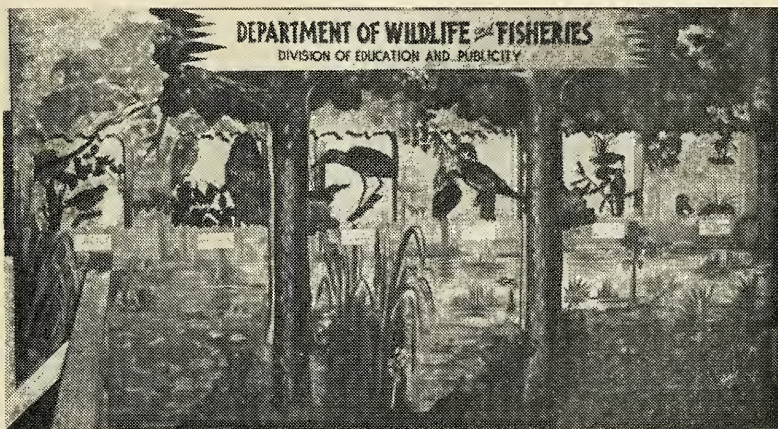
rest that have any kind of open season the opening dates are staggered between sometime in November and December.

The shortest deer season in the state will occur in DeSoto Parish where only three days, December 1, 2, and 3, have been set as the open season. East Feliciana and Natchitoches Parishes are tied for second place for distinction of an abbreviated deer season, each having only five open dates. In East Feliciana Parish the open dates are from November 1 to November 5, inclusive, and in Natchitoches Parish, the open dates are December 9, 10, 16, 22, and 23. Madison Parish has a seven-day open season, the dates being December 5, 6, 12, 13, 25, 26, 27. Winn Parish comes next with a 12-day season permitting deer shooting on November 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29 and December 2, 6, 9, 13.

The 26 parishes that have the maximum deer shooting allowed by law—45 days are—Assumption, Avoyelles, Beauregard, Calcasieu, East Baton Rouge, Iberia, Iberville, Jefferson, Lafourche, Livingston, Orleans, Pointe Coupee, Rapides, St. Charles, St. Helena, St. John, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary, St. Tammany, Terrebonne, Union, Vernon, West Baton Rouge, West Feliciana.

There is a small plover in Africa which picks the teeth of crocodiles, the reptile allowing the bird to enter its mouth unharmed. The bird also acts as a lookout against danger.

WILDLIFE EXHIBITS AT PARISH FAIRS



In line with its expanded educational program, the Department of Wild Life and Fisheries has this year, for the first time, made available two separate exhibits on wildlife, which have been constructed especially for showing at parish fairs and expositions. The two exhibits have been scheduled at eleven parish fairs, and only due to the fact that many parishes hold their fairs on the same dates, was it not possible to increase this number.

The photographs above show the two exhibits. This program is being carried out under the supervision of the Department's Education and Publicity Division.

The fairs at which these exhibits have already been seen or are scheduled include the Red River Parish Fair at Coushatta, September 24-27; Rapides Parish Fair at Alexandria, October 1-4; Avoyelles Parish Fair at Marksville, October 3-5; North Central Louisiana Fair at Olla, October 7-11; Webster-Bossier Fair at Minden, October 8-11; North Louisiana State Fair at Ruston, October 14-18; Calcasieu-Cameron Parish Fair at Sulphur, October 21-25; Tri-Parish Fair at Eunice, October 30-31, Nov. 1-2; Jeff Davis Parish Fair at Jennings, November 6-9, and the National Catholic Rural Life Conference at Lafayette, November 23-26.

In addition, what is considered the largest and most complete waterfowl exhibit in the nation, will be formally opened to the public in the state exhibits building at the Louisiana State Fair, Shreveport, October 18-27. This exhibit was constructed as a joint project by the Department of Wild Life and Fisheries and the Department of Agriculture.

HEAVY LOSSES TO WILDLIFE IN RECENT HURRICANE

Oyster Laboratory And Other Property Destroyed by Storm

Damage to property and valuable equipment belonging to the Department of Wild Life and Fisheries occurred during the September hurricane. Estimated losses are in excess of \$33,000.

Heaviest loss was sustained when the Department's valuable oyster laboratory at Grand Pass was completely destroyed. The seven-room frame structure and all of its biological equipment, including some recently installed delicate testing apparatus used in oyster research was a total loss. Total value of the building and laboratory equipment is estimated in excess of \$27,000.

A Department airplane hanger located at Chef Menteur costing nearly \$5,000, housing an Aeronica seaplane, costing \$3,000, were completely lost during the hurricane.

One practically new steelcraft boat used by the Department in oyster work, was damaged.

Assign New Marine Biologist to Oyster Mortality Research

The appointment of Robert M. Engle, University of Minnesota graduate, as a marine biologist assigned to oyster mortality research has been announced by the Department of Wild Life and Fisheries.

Engle, a native of Rochester, spent five years in the Navy Medical Corps as a research analyst in tropical diseases, and later, as an instructor in that subject at the naval medical school at the University of Maryland.

Commenting on his appointment, Commissioner Montgomery said, "Mr. Engle comes to us with an outstanding record in classroom, laboratory and field biological study. His experience in tropical disease research will be of the utmost aid in tackling the problem of oyster mortality in our Louisiana coastal waters, a problem that has cost the state millions of dollars in revenue during the past decade."

A former football player at Minnesota, the 30-year old biologist spent the past year studying for his master's degree at the University of Miami, in Florida.

He will work under the direction of Dr. Malcolm Owen.

AGENTS BUSY IN RESCUE WORK



A wildlife enforcement agent at work in the flooded areas rescuing a fawn. Many small deer were saved by agents during the recent hurricane.



A shrimp fisherman who was isolated on Rabbit Island near Lake Borgne after his boat had overturned, is shown above being rescued by enforcement agents. Holding the deer of the Seabee is John H. Flynn, chief pilot of the Wild Life and Fisheries Department, who with Nat Pedro, the other Department pilot, affected many heroic rescues during the hurricane crisis

FLIERS ORGANIZE EMERGENCY UNIT

An emergency relief organization of pilots and private plane owners has been formed in New Orleans to act quickly in future disaster situations.

John H. Flynn, chief pilot of the

Wild Life and Fisheries Department, was named temporary chairman of the airport unit, and plans are being made, according to Flynn, to form an organization of civic, city and state groups who participate in relief work.

Muskrats Hard Hit, Quail, Deer Also Reported Lost

Heavy losses to muskrats and other game occurred during the hurricane which hit the Louisiana coast in September, it has been revealed in a survey recently completed by the Department of Wild Life and Fisheries.

Muskrats and other fur bearing animals suffered severe losses in Orleans, St. Bernard, Plaquemines and the lower part of Jefferson

TRAPPING SEASON TO OPEN NOVEMBER 20

Louisiana's 1947-48 trapping season will open November 20 for all fur bearing animals, except muskrats and nutria. The open season on the latter two species of fur bearers will get under way December 1.

parishes, the survey showed, with indications that the loss in these areas may approximate 70 to 80 percent of the muskrat crop.

West of Bayou Lafourche there was no damage and the state's game preserves in West Louisiana did not suffer at all from the effects of the storm. The state owned hunting club, Pass-a-Loutre, at the mouth of the Mississippi River, also escaped without any damage.

Approximately 500 quail from five weeks to sixteen weeks old at the Department's quail hatchery in Baton Rouge, were lost, and there was some damage to several outside holding pens for quail. The Department's quail hatchery at Lacombe suffered even worse damage, with 200 half-grown quail destroyed, as were also 600 quail chicks in brooders and 700 quail eggs in incubator.

A number of small deer were reported drowned in various sections of the coastal area, but it has been difficult to obtain any accurate figures as to the total loss for this game. Wildlife agents rescued large numbers of fawns and took care of them until they could be released again. Hundreds of deer trapped by wire fences in attempting to escape from flooded areas were rescued by agents.

At certain periods the lemmings, small rodents, native to Norway and Sweden, migrate in large hordes to the sea, swimming out to certain death.

Wildlife Enforcement Agents are Unsung Heroes of Storm

Wildlife enforcement agents of the Department of Wild Life and Fisheries who are used to being out in all types of weather and in saving the elements, were among the unsung heroes of the hurricane which hit the Louisiana coast September.

Many of them worked for as long as 48 hours or longer without let-up for sleep or rest during the height of the crisis. The Department planes were busy throughout the entire period in rescue work and in reaching places it could not be reached by any other method of transportation.

John H. Flynn, head pilot for the Department, was all over the Louisiana and Mississippi coast flying the Department's planes and in every type of plane he could get hold of and doing valiant work in locating and rescuing people.

Lesma J. Hebert, district enforcement supervisor of the first district, comprising 11 parishes, organized the agents in his district to rescue squads, and they worked continuously for two days and two nights following the storm.

Samuel J. Nunez, enforcement pilot for St. Bernard Parish, after rescuing several stranded persons the Delacroix Island area, found himself stranded, after he could no longer use his patrol boat, and walked and swam a distance of miles to get to another boat.

Jack Bates and other agents helped rescue deer and aided in locating persons from flooded areas.

Three agents in the Department's patrol boat, The Mallard, probably saved the life of Theophrastus Biloxi, who was toppled over the waters of the bayous and Biloxi after his shrimping boat had been lost during the storm and who was isolated for several days, until he was rescued by Department agents and later flown to New Orleans.

Four persons, two men, a woman and a small boy, were rescued Mills bay in Eastern Louisiana by Pilot Flynn and flown to safety in their small boat had been able to withstand the rough waters of Mississippi Sound.

Pilots Commended

There were so many instances of people whose lives were saved through action of the Department's personnel and the Department's agents that they cannot all be mentioned in detail. However, both Commissioner Luther S. Montgomery and Governor Jimmie H. Davis received letters from grate-

ful persons whose rescue were effected by Pilot Flynn and other Department agents.

Mr. H. H. Howard, branch manager of Burroughs Adding Machine Company, New Orleans, wrote Governor Davis and Commissioner Montgomery, detailing his rescue with those of two other people by Pilot Flynn. Mr. Howard stated that he, and Mr. Lawrence Trahan, the keeper of his fishing camp, and Mrs. Trahan, were caught in the hurricane at the camp located on Counterfeits Bayou, and it was necessary to spend 20 hours on the roof of the camp with water within two feet of the top.

"Aviator Flynn saw our distress signals and made a remarkable landing on nearby Lake Catherine, then taxied up the bayou to our camp, and flew all three of us back to New Orleans. Mr. Flynn's handling of his plane, his courtesy and kindness to us, was deeply appreciated by all of us."

Another letter of appreciation came from Mr. Moise W. Dennerly, New Orleans attorney, who in a letter to Commissioner Montgomery, commended both Department pilots, John Flynn and Nat Pedro, for their work during the storm. His letter was as follows:

"I am writing this letter as a citizen of the State of Louisiana to commend your Department for the excellent work done by your two pilots immediately after the recent storm. I had the privilege of working with Mr. Flynn and Mr. Pedro, and I can assure you that to my knowledge no one concerned with the rescue work following the hurricane, performed any greater deeds of service than did these two men.

"It is indeed unfortunate that the press did not see fit to commend Mr. Flynn, Mr. Pedro or your Department on the fine job that they did and are still doing, and I merely wanted to tell you, as an interested observer, that the State of Louisiana has reason to be proud of them."

McCONNEL GIVES TALK ON MARINE FISHERIES COMPACT

James N. McConnell, director of the Division of Oysters and Water-bottoms of the Wild Life and Fisheries Department, was one of the principal speakers at the Southern Regional Conference of the Council of State Governments held in Memphis October 10th. Mr. McConnell delivered an address on the proposed Gulf States Marine Fisheries Compact, of which he is temporary chairman.

AGENTS PARTICIPATING IN SEPTEMBER ARRESTS

Stanley Anderson	12
Cliff Andrus	1
Coster Achibald	6
Clifton C. Ardoin	3
Pierre Babineaux	12
Jack Bates	2
Ivy Beard	5
Angelo Benandi	16
Jos. L. Billiot	16
Lever H. Bird	2
Hayman Blanchard	15
J. L. Book	15
Chas. Boudreaux	2
Lionel Broussard	7
John Busalacchi	18
Edward Carline	2
James L. Carroll	1
Sam J. Chaze	2
Ornest Coats	2
Ernest Coleman	3
Fred Cook	1
Less Davis	4
Wilton Decuir	12
Geo. W. DeLoach	3
Tom Duck	2
Brogan Fairchild	4
J. Marvin Fallin	4
D. L. Farrar	5
T. H. Forman	2
Cecil Gilmore	12
Nathan Guillory	2
Allen Hawsey	2
E. B. Head	5
Lesma Hebert	2
Clarence Hood	10
P. F. Huddleston	3
Ardon E. Jones	6
Voladia Jones	5
Wm. Jones	6
B. P. LeBlanc	6
W. A. Lee	3
Woodrow P. LaBorde	1
Cullen J. Landry	2
L. N. LeLeux	7
James Low	5
W. J. McCauley	1
J. V. McConnell	1
James McFerrin	3
Eugene Magee	2
Spencer Maxwell	2
R. S. Millikin	4
Harold Moreau	4
Earl Nugent	7
Sam Nunez	17
Chas. Olano	3
B. C. Patterson	1
W. C. Percy, Jr.	1
Robert J. Pertuis	10
Armand Petit	10
W. J. Plattsmier	12
Ben A. Price	12
Robert Prather	12
Frank Ragas	2
Thos. Rayburn	2
Geo. Savario	2
Lawrence Sintes	5
Jack Stanfield	2
W. R. Stutson	2
Allen Swayze	12
Oliver Taunton	10
Frank Trocchiano	14
Ferdie Trouille	2
Chas. Ventrella	10
Paul Voitier	14

PARISHES IN WHICH VIOLATIONS OCCURRED DURING SEPTEMBER

Allen	1
Avoyelles	5
Bienville	3
Bossier	6
Caddo	1
Caldwell	5
Catahoula	7
Claiborne	3
Concordia	5
East Baton Rouge	3
Evangeline	2
Franklin	1
Grant	5
Iberia	20
Iberville	5
Jefferson	9
LaFourche	3
LaSalle	4
Lincoln	2
Livingston	7
Morehouse	3
Orleans	8
Ouachita	7
Plaquemines	2
Pointe Coupee	7
Rapides	5
Red River	3
Richland	6
Sabine	2
St. Bernard	15
St. Charles	12
St. Joseph	4
St. Landry	12
St. Martin	2
St. Mary	4
Tangipahoa	3
Terrebonne	6
Union	3
Vermilion	3
Vernon	4
Washington	2
Webster	3
West Baton Rouge	2
West Carroll	3
Winn	2

BATON ROUGE SPORTSMEN HOLD FISHING SCHOOL

A fishing school sponsored jointly by the Baton Rouge Sportsmen's League and the Recreation and Park Commission of Baton Rouge is being held at three high schools in the capitol city. The schools are Istrouma High, Catholic High and Baton Rouge High.

All school boys between the ages of 11 and 17 are invited to participate. Members of the Sportsmen's League conduct the classes which are held twice a week, and the instruction includes fish identification, bait casting, fly casting and an orientation into the state game laws.

Young mallard ducks can swim a third of a mile as soon as they leave the nest.

Hector Waguespack	5
James B. Ware	9

POLLUTION---A MEASURE OF CIVILIZATION

By Hon. Karl E. Mundt

Member of Congress from South Dakota. Mr. Mundt was one time National Vice President of the Izaak Walton League of America and in four different Congresses he has co-sponsored legislation to correct pollution. One of his measures once passed the House but was never approved in the Senate. He is currently the author of H. R. 123, commonly known as the Water Pollution Control Act, and he believes there is a reasonably good chance that this legislation will be approved by the 80th Congress before it expires late in 1948.

Next to the weather, there has probably been more talk and less action on the subject of the pollution problem than on any other problem which has concerned both private citizens and public officials since the turn of the century.

Pollution has been discussed, debated, diagnosed, surveyed, studied, analyzed, condemned, in-

Editor's Note: This is the second of a series of cartoons by the nationally famous J. N. "Ding" Darling, which will appear in this publication every month with articles by national leaders in the conservation field to supplement or parallel the texts of the cartoons. These cartoons and articles are also being furnished to some 60 Louisiana newspapers upon their request as an educational service of the Wild Life and Fisheries Department.

Next month's cartoon by Ding Darling and a parallel article by Bill Voigt, Jr., Western representatives of the Izaak Walton League of America, will be of especial interest to all sportsmen.

vestigated, and criticized but nothing—positively and completely nothing—has been done to provide effective Federal controls to reduce its menace or to eliminate its sources. The time has now come when Congress as well as our state and local authorities can ill afford to postpone any longer taking constructive and compulsory action to correct the evils of pollution.

Water pollution is virtually the last important uncontrolled, unregulated, and unchecked pagan practice continuing in the United States. We have provided Federal protection for our forests; we have Federal protection against the waste and misuse of our soil re-



Why Not Put Everything We Want To Get Rid Of In The River

sources; we have Federal protection for our game, fish, and migratory waterfowl; we have Federal protection against the misuse of the water flowing down our navigable waters although we do conspicuously nothing to protect this water against the poisonous streams of pollution emptying into them; we have Federal protection against crime, fraud, epidemics and many other vices and evils which push out beyond the borders of a single state including such necessary and practical items as protection against the Japanese corn borer and the hoof and mouth disease. However, up to this very minute we have done nothing effective on a Federal scale to protect the people of America against the destructive and dangerous results of water pollution.

As a consequence, many of our public waters have become unfit for either fish, animal, or human life. They have virtually degenerated into slow-flowing cesspools bearing mute testimony to the callous disregard which our civilization has paid to the safeguarding of its public water despite the

fact that water is the most basic of all our natural resources. As Ding Darling's cartoon in this paper so vividly points out, many of our once noble rivers have become obnoxious open sewers.

Selfish industries, careless individuals, and indifferent towns and cities continue to dump sewage and industrial wastes into the drinking water of people living down the stream with reckless abandon and with complete contempt for either proper hygiene, civilized human behavior, or a decent consideration for the rights of others. Voluntary steps to correct pollution have failed dismally for more than a century; state laws and regulations alone have demonstrated that they cannot do the job; the time has come when we must have Federal legislation establishing minimum standards of water cleanliness in all the public waters of America. Either that or "America the Beautiful" will become a mere phrase in an historical reference book instead of a living reality for each and all to admire and enjoy.

The two main sources of water pollution in the United States are

(1) Municipal—sewage and public wastes dumped into stream lakes, and rivers without being put through a modern and effective treatment plant, and (2) Industrial—toxins and injurious fluids and solids of various types discharged into the public water without adequate treatment to reduce their poisonous effects. Modern science has developed successful and effective treatment plants and processes to correct both major types of pollution. Only the established habit of industries and communities to follow the lines of least resistance plus the greedy desire of some to save money and hold down expenditures even though means ruining forever some of the most attractive and useful public waters in the world causes the pollution problem to continue and grow.

An aroused public opinion against the pernicious practice of pollution could eradicate that menace to the health and happiness of America in less than a decade. It is gratifying that I can testify to the fact that during the past decade there has developed an enlightened public opinion against pollution which bids fair to demand the proper legislative corrections in the very early future. Every citizen of America can help hurry the day when such legislation enacted by writing to his Senators, to his Congressman, and his Governor demanding that action be taken now before it is too late to save the priceless heritage of pure public waters for America.

Since in most cases the pollution problem involves interstate streams which frequently carry taints and poisons of one state down to the river pools from which the people of another state derive their drinking water and their recreation, it is obvious that state legislation alone can never correct the pollution problem. Our most offensive and persistent water polluters know this quite well so why legislative proposals are before Congress on the subject of pollution they are quick to testify in pious tones that they are in favor of anti-pollution legislation only, note the sly exception!—"only" should be handled by the states themselves and the Federal Government should be given no authority to compel the control of pollution.

On the surface that sounds very good but because of the peculiar interstate nature of pollution, the reality "State control of pollution means no effective control of pollution at all. It is about as senseless to try to clean up the interstate waters of America by state

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Louisiana Deer Hunting Seasons by Parishes

FOR THE SEASON BEGINNING NOVEMBER 1, 1947, AND ENDING JANUARY 10, 1948

(Act 284 of 1946 Gives Police Juries Authority to Set Seasons on Deer
Not to Exceed Maximum of 45 Days)

Compiled by Department of Wild Life and Fisheries

PARISH	SEASON DATES	PARISH	SEASON DATES
ADIA	*No Action Taken.	NATCHITOCHES	Dec. 9, 10, 16, 22, 23, inclusive.
LEN	Closed.	ORLEANS	Nov. 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 27, 28, 29, 30; Dec. 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31; Jan. 1 to Jan. 10, inclusive.
CENSION	Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays and holidays only from Nov. 1 to Jan. 10, inclusive.	OUACHITA	Closed.
SUMPTION	Nov. 9, 16, 23, 30; Dec. 1 to Dec. 31, inclusive; Jan. 1 to Jan. 10, inclusive.	PLAQUEMINES	Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays from Nov. 1 to Jan. 10, inclusive.
OYELLES	Nov. 1, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 27; Dec. 1 to Dec. 31, inclusive; January 1.	POINTE COUPEE	Nov. 15 to Dec. 29, inclusive.
AUREGARD	Nov. 1 to Dec. 15, inclusive.	RAPIDES	Nov. 18 to Jan. 1, inclusive.
ENVILLE	Closed.	RED RIVER	Closed.
SSIER	Closed.	RICHLAND	Closed.
DDO	Closed.	SABINE	Closed.
LCASIEU	Nov. 1 to Dec. 15, inclusive.	ST. BERNARD	Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays and all legal holidays from Nov. 1 to Jan. 10, inclusive.
LDWELL	Closed.	ST. CHARLES	Nov. 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 27, 28, 29, 30; Dec. 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31; Jan. 1 to Jan. 10, inclusive.
MERON	Closed.	ST. HELENA	Nov. 1 to Dec. 15, inclusive.
TAHOULA	Dec. 1 to Dec. 31, inclusive.	ST. JAMES	Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays, and all legal holidays from Nov. 1 to Jan. 10, inclusive.
AIBORNE	Closed.	ST. JOHN	Nov. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30; Dec. 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28; Jan. 1 to Jan. 10, inclusive.
NCORDIA	Dec. 1 to Dec. 31, inclusive.	ST. LANDRY	Nov. 27 to Jan. 10, inclusive.
SOTO	Dec. 1, 2, 3.	ST. MARTIN	Nov. 27 to Jan. 10, inclusive.
BATON ROUGE	Nov. 27 to Jan. 10, inclusive.	ST. MARY	Nov. 1 to Dec. 15, inclusive.
ST CARROLL	Nov. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18; Dec. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.	ST. TAMMANY	Nov. 1 to Nov. 30, inclusive; Dec. 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 27; Jan. 1, 2, 3.
ST FELICIANA	Nov. 1 to Nov. 5, inclusive.	TANGIPAHOA	Nov. 1 to Nov. 30, inclusive; Dec. 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 27; Jan. 1, 2, 3.
ANGELINE	Closed.	TENSAS	Dec. 1 to Jan. 1, inclusive.
ANKLIN	Dec. 1 to Jan. 1, inclusive.	TERREBONNE	Nov. 1 to Nov. 15, inclusive; Dec. 12 to Jan. 10, inclusive.
ANT	Nov. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29; Dec. 2, 6, 9, 13, 16, 20, 23.	UNION	Nov. 16 to Dec. 31, inclusive.
ERIA	Nov. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; Dec. 1 to Jan. 9, inclusive.	VERMILION	Nov. 2 to Dec. 15, inclusive.
ERVILLE	Nov. 27 to Jan. 10, inclusive.	VERNON	Nov. 1 to Dec. 15, inclusive.
CKSON	Closed.	WASHINGTON	Closed.
FFERSON	Nov. 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 27, 28, 29, 30; Dec. 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31; Jan. 1 to Jan. 10, inclusive.	WEBSTER	Closed.
FF DAVIS	*No Action Taken.	W. BATON ROUGE	Nov. 9, 16, 23, 30; Dec. 1 to Jan. 10, inclusive.
FAYETTE	Closed.	WEST CARROLL	*No Action Taken.
FOURCHE	Nov. 1 to Nov. 15, inclusive; Dec. 12 to Jan. 10, inclusive.	WEST FELICIANA	Nov. 1 to Dec. 15, inclusive.
SALLE	Dec. 1 to Dec. 31, inclusive.	WINN	Nov. 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29; Dec. 2, 6, 9, 13.
NCOLN	Closed.		
VINGSTON	Nov. 1 to Dec. 15, inclusive.		
ADISON	Dec. 5, 6, 12, 13, 25, 26, 27.		
OREHOUSE	Nov. 15 to Nov. 30, inclusive; Dec. 11 to Dec. 29, inclusive.		

* Where Police Juries have failed to take any action, according to the legal division of the Wild Life and Fisheries Department, there is a risk that it might be technically held that there is a closed season in that parish.

Copies of This Compilation May Be Obtained from Any Sheriff's Office, Any Wildlife Enforcement Agent or from Department of Wild Life and Fisheries, Education Division, 126 Civil Courts Bldg., New Orleans.

State Pollution Law Still Tied Up In Federal Court

The Texas Co. appealed to the United States supreme court its suit for a preliminary injunction preventing the Louisiana stream control commission from enforcing an order to cease dumping wastes into coastal waters.

The action, taken before three federal judges in district court in Shreveport after they had signed a judgment denying the preliminary injunction and setting aside the temporary injunction in effect pending a decision in the case, was followed by the granting of a temporary stay by the court.

The "stay" will have the effect of continuing the injunction pending a review of the case by the nation's highest judicial body, and was granted over strenuous objections by Robert Chandler, Shreveport attorney and special assistant to Attorney General Fred LeBlanc.

Chandler maintained that the temporary stay had the effect of granting indirectly what the court, through the judgment, had denied directly, but the judges were unanimous on granting both the appeal and the stay.

On the bench were Elmo P. Lee, judge for the United States district court of appeals, fifth district; Gaston L. Porterle and Ben C. Dawkins, judges for the western district of Louisiana.

Representing the Texas Co. were Lawrence K. Benson and C. H. Blish, both of New Orleans.

TYPES OF VIOLATIONS WHICH OCCURRED DURING SEPTEMBER

Angling Without License
Commercial Fishing—No License
Trawling Without License
Possessing Undersize Game Fish
Possessing Undersize Commercial Fish
Possessing Over Legal Limit of Game Fish
Possessing Shrimp During Closed Season
Possessing Undersize Shrimp
Fishing With Explosives
Trawling After Sunset
Hunting Without License
Hunting at Night
Hunting Squirrels During Closed Season
Hunting Rabbits During Closed Season
Hunting Doves During Closed Season
Hunting Migratory Waterfowl During Closed Season
Killing Bear During Closed Season
Poisoning of Fish
Pollution of Stream
Seining in Closed Area

CADDO SPORTSMEN HOLD ANNUAL GET-TOGETHER

Nearly two hundred sportsmen attended the annual get-together and fish fry sponsored by the Caddo Parish Sportsmen's Club which was held October 10th. Principal speaker included Congressman Overton Brooks, Commissioner Luther S. Montgomery and Major James Brown.

96 Early Squirrel Hunters Nabbed, 224 Arrests in Sept.

Louisiana hunters who can't resist the temptation to "jump" the hunting season are beginning to find out that the State's wildlife enforcement agents are on the job and that the policy of the Wild Life and Fisheries Department to strictly enforce the law isn't just mere hearsay.

More evidence of this fact and further proof that the State's wildlife enforcement staff is on the job is shown by the report of September activities of the Enforcement Division, which shows that a record total of 224 wildlife conservation violators were arrested during the past month, which compares with 188 arrests last year during the same month.

Of these 224 arrests, 96 were charged with hunting squirrels before the season legally opened on October 1st. The arrests were made in 45 parishes.

Huge Reclamation Project Slated For Marsh Island

(Continued from Page 1)

points, or ends, curving in toward the shore. Control gates made of concrete or piling will aid in the raising or lowering of the water confined in the area, he said.

Wild Millet, delta potato, smart weed, cocoa, and in the deeper sections, banana waterlilies, will be planted. From time to time, the water is to be drained out of the area and other duck and geese foods planted.

Other additions to the project will be the planting of salt cedar and willow trees on top the levee and a moat running parallel to the embankment, the commissioner revealed.

He said the program will be financed through monies derived from oil leases and proceeds from sale of furs on the island, which is a state game refuge under the control of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries.

POLLUTION

(Continued from Page 6)

regulations as it would be to try to protect our migratory ducks and geese by suggesting that each state pass its own laws on hunting seasons and bag limits.

When you write your public officials (and if you really want to help in this crusade to clean up the waters of America you will write them vigorously and often), is it important that you insist that the three minimum essentials of an effective program of pollution control be made a basic part of any corrective legislation which is passed: (1) Federal standards of cleanliness must be established so that industries and communities of enlightened states which control pollution will not be penalized by having to compete with states which disregard the public interest

by permitting raw pollutions to be dumped into streams without benefit of corrective treatment (2) A law which is passed must out at once the establishment of sources of pollution so that the problem can no longer grow greater while we are trying to correct the evils of a menace already grown hazardously large (3) effective pollution control law must have "enough teeth" in it so that the Federal Government can compel reluctant or recalcitrant offenders to correct their abuses wherever feasible so that the public interest can be protected against persistent offenses by private polluters. When Congress has or passed a pollution control act containing these three basic features we shall be well on the road to correcting the pollution evils which now plague and poison our American waters.

DEPARTMENT OF WILD LIFE AND FISHERIES

1947-1948 LOUISIANA GAME LAWS

SEASONS AND BAG LIMITS

RESIDENT GAME	OPEN SEASON (Inclusive)	DAILY LIMIT	SEASON BAG LIMIT
*Deer (Bucks only).....	Nov. 1-Jan. 10	1	2
Bear.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 1	1	5
Rabbit.....	Oct. 1-Mar. 1	No Limit	No Limit
Squirrel.....	Oct. 1-Jan. 15	10	120
Chipmunks.....	Oct. 1-Jan. 15	10	120
Quail.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 20	15	120
Turkey Gobbler.....	April 1-April 15	1	1
Wild Turkey Hen, Swans, Ringnecked Pheasants, Upland Plover, and Golden Plover.....	No Open Season		

* Police Juries shall fix the deer season by ordinance in their respective parishes any time between dates shown, season not to exceed 45 days.

Legal possession limits of resident game may be possessed up to within 30 days of the opening of the following season.

MIGRATORY WATERFOWL	OPEN SEASON (Inclusive)	DAILY BAG LIMIT	POSSESSION LIMIT
**Ducks.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 17	4	8
***Geese.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 17	4	4
Amer. and/or Red-Breasted Mergansers.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 17	25	No Limit
Coots (Poule-d'Eau).....	Nov. 18-Dec. 17	25	25
Doves.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 29	10	10
Rails and Gallinules.....	Sept. 1-Nov. 30	15	15
Woodcock.....	Dec. 23-Jan. 6	4	8
Jacksnipe.....	Closed Season		

Hours for shooting ducks, geese, coots, Rails and Gallinules: Sunrise to one hour before sunset. Shooting hours for woodcock and doves: One half hour before sunrise to sunset. NOTE: On Opening Day of season—shooting cannot start before 12:00 Noon. Use of bait and live decoys prohibited. Legal limit of migratory game may be possessed 90 days after close of season. Hunters of ducks and geese must have a federal duck stamp attached to their state hunting license. Duck stamps can be obtained from Postoffices for \$1.00. Use of rifles or guns larger than 10-gauge, or guns capable of holding more than 3 shells prohibited. Hunting licenses on sale at all sheriff's offices.

** Daily bag limits on ducks, except American and red-breasted mergansers, are 4 in the aggregate of all kinds, including in such limit not more than 1 wood duck. Possession limit is 8, but not more than 1 wood duck.

*** Daily bag limits on geese, 4 in the aggregate, including in such limit not more than 1 Canada, Hutchinsion or white-fronted (locally called speckled belly) goose. Possession limit is one day's bag limit, but not more than one Canada, Hutchinsion or white-fronted goose.

REPORT ALL VIOLATIONS TO YOUR NEAREST WILDLIFE ENFORCEMENT AGENT

TRAPPING	OPEN SEASON (Inclusive)	DAILY TRAP LIMIT	SEASON TRAP LIMIT
Mink, Otter, Skunk, Raccoon, Opossum.....	Nov. 20-Jan. 20	250	No Limit
Muskrat and Nutria.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 15	250	No Limit
Beaver.....	No Open Season		
Wolf, Panther, Coyote, Fox, and Wild Cat.....	Closed Season		